Understanding Conflict

Federal Emerging Leader Development Course

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Conflict:

A state of unresolved differences within ourselves, or between two or more individuals or between groups



- How do you define conflict?
- When do you think your method of dealing with conflict is useful? Not useful?

 What behaviors are indicative of your method of dealing with conflict?



Avoid / Deny / Withdraw

Use If:

- Issue or timing is not critical
- Cooling-off period required
- Threat of violence exists
- More information is required

Avoid If:

- Immediate resolution is needed
- ⊗ One party remains frustrated by avoidance

- Non-disclosure of needs, perceptions, or feelings to the other
- Changing the subject, changing the tone of the interaction, or re-labeling
- Focusing on something else



Accommodation

Use If:

- You are wrong
- To allow a better position to be heard
- Preservation of the relationship is more important than the issue
- Continued competition would damage your case

Avoid If:

⊗ The issue is significant and must be resolved sooner than later

- Non-disclosure of needs, perceptions, or feelings to the other
- "Easy agreement", "Going along with"
- Use of many qualifiers

Competition

Use If:

- Swift Action is Needed
- Important, but unpopular issues
- > Vital to Organization when you know you are right
- Protection against people who take advantage of noncompetitive behavior

Avoid If:

- ⊗ Concern of parties is not clear
- ⊗ Consequences have not been considered

- Accusing, labeling, blaming
- Use of sarcasm
- Use of "You" language
- Invasion of "space"



Compromise

Use If:

- ➤ Goals are of moderate importance
- Both parties feel a compromise would help
- Equal power groups committee to a mutually exclusive goals
- ➤ Temporary solution required as a step toward resolution of a complex issue

Avoid If:

- Only one party is willing to give
- ⊗ Negotiation is not possible

- Disclosure of surface needs only
- Concealing own underlying needs
- Acknowledgement of others' surface needs, perceptions, feelings
- Use of "Negotiation talk"



Collaboration

Use If:

- Shared values or goals
- > Available time
- Power balanced
- Effective Communication
- > Concerns too important to compromise
- Requires merging of insights from different perspectives

Avoid If:

- ⊗ No balance of power
- ⊗ Goals or values not shared

- Disclosure of relevant thoughts, feelings interests
- Separating people from the problem
- Identifying underlying interest instead of taking a "position"
- Use of "I" statements, active listening; generating opinions



Compete

Dominate

Collaborate

Integrate

Percentise Johns Share

Avoid
Deny
Withdraw
Neglect

60315

Accommodate

Appeasement

COOPERATIVENESS

Uncooperative

Cooperative

Assertive

ASSERTIVENESS

Unassertive

Types of Conflict

- Intrapersonal
- Interpersonal
- Intergroup



Functions of Conflict

- Establishes Identity
- Safety Valve
- Increases Cohesion
- Test of Strength
- Spurs Needed Change

- Mobilizes Energy
- Performance Improvement
- Enhances Communication
- Ends Non-Productive
 - Relationships



Causes of Conflict

- Miscommunication
- Conflicting Expectations
 - Task requirements, coordination
 - Workload distribution
 - Allocation of resources
 - Differing priorities
- Values or Beliefs Challenged



SO WHAT?



NOW WHAT?

